

## SIC

2. A cover; a door.  
The wealthy,  
In lofty litters born, read and write,  
Or sleep at ease, the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden's Jucron.*  
**SHUTTLE**. *n. f.* [*schiefseck*, Dutch; *skutul*, Icelandic.] The  
instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.  
I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide  
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*  
What curious loom does chance by evening spread!  
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,  
Which like the spider's not hangs o'er the mend! *Blackm.*  
**SHUTTLECOCK**. *n. f.* [See **SHUTTLECOCK**.] A cork stuck  
with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.  
With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit,  
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
**SHY**. *adj.* [*schewe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Italian.]  
1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.  
She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers  
her bosom with one of her hands. *Addis's Guardian.*  
What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's no body  
loves you better than I. *Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*  
2. Cautious; wary; chary.  
I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the prepa-  
ration of medicines. *Boyle.*  
We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because  
they were hid from ages. *Glanv. Sceps.*  
We grant, although he had much wit,  
H' was very *shy* of using it,  
As being loth to wear it out,  
And therefore bore it not about. *Hadilras.*  
3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.  
A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause  
of his withdrawing. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
The brute imposthumated, and afterwards turned to a  
finking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her.  
*Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*  
The horses of the army, having been daily led before me,  
were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, with-  
out starting. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,  
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*  
4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.  
Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their suc-  
cessors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little  
proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Watson.*  
I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,  
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*  
**SIBILANT**. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.  
It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair  
of hissing and *sibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
**SIBILLATION**. *n. f.* [from *sibilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound.  
Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibillation* or hissing sound.  
*Lucretius's Natural History.*  
A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more  
solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet  
degree of *sibillation* or purling.  
**SICAMORE**. *n. f.* [*sicam rus*, Latin.] A tree.  
Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peascham.*  
**SICCATE**. *v. a.* [*siccio*, Latin.] To dry.  
**SICCATION**. *n. f.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.  
**SICCITICK**. *adj.* [*siccus* and *siccus*, Latin.] Causing driness.  
**SICCITY**. *n. f.* [*siccus*, Fr. *siccus*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Dri-  
ness; aridity; want of moisture.  
That which is coagulated by a dry *siccity* will suffer coli-  
quation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and  
driness of its self. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
In application of medicaments consider what degree of heat  
and *siccity* is proper. *Wissman's Surgery.*  
**SICE**. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.  
My study was to cog the dice,  
And dextrously to throw the lucky *sice*. *Dryden.*  
**SICH**. *adj.* Such. See **SUCH**.  
I thought the fault would have made me rich;  
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*.  
For either the shepherds becu idle and still,  
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
**SICK**. *adj.* [*sicco*, Saxon; *sick*, Dutch.]  
1. Afflicted with disease.  
I meet we all go forth,  
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shak. H. V.*  
In polit'n there is physick; and this news,  
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*.  
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*  
Cassius, I am *sick* of many griefs. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*  
Ammon was so vexed, that he fell *sick* for Tamar. 2 Sa. iii.  
Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,  
To see his country *sick* of Pym's disease? *Cleveland.*

## SIC

- Despair  
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*  
A spark of the man-killing trade  
Fell *sick*. *Dryden's Pers.*  
Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life,  
than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*  
2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the sto-  
mach.  
3. Contempted.  
What we oft do best,  
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is  
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft  
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up  
For our best act. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
4. Disgusted.  
I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
Troop in the throngs of military men:  
But rather shew a while like fearful war,  
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,  
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop  
Our very veins of life. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*  
Why will you break the sabbath of my days,  
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*  
To **SICK**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a  
disease. Not in use.  
A little time before  
Our great grandfire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
To **SICKEN**. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]  
1. To make *sick*; to diseased.  
Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,  
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*  
2. To weaken; to impair.  
Kindness of mine have  
By this *sicken'd* their estates, that never  
They shall abound as formerly. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
To **SICKEN**. *v. n.*  
1. To grow *sick*; to fall into disease.  
I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended,  
*sicken'd* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*  
Meerly to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,  
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Mit.*  
2. To be fatigued; to be filled to disgust.  
I though the treasure  
Of nature's germinis tumble all together,  
Ere'er till destruction *sicken*, answer me  
To what I ask you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.  
The ghosts repine at violated night,  
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*  
4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.  
Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,  
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:  
So *sicken* waning moons too near the sun,  
And blunt their crecents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*  
Abstract what others feel, what others think;  
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*  
**SICKER**. *adj.* [*sic*, Welsh; *sicker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain;  
firm.  
Being some honest curate, or some vicar,  
Content with little, in condition *sicker*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
**SICKER**. *adv.* Surely; certainly.  
*Sicker* thou'st but a lazy lord,  
And rekes much of thy swink,  
That with fond terms and witless words,  
To bleed mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*  
**SICKLE**. *n. f.* [*siccol*, Saxon; *sickle*, Dutch, from *siccus*, or  
*siccus*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping  
hook.  
God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields  
yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Time should never,  
In life or death, their fortunes sever;  
But with his rusty *sickle* mow  
Both down together at a blow. *Hadilras.*  
When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit  
from the sunshine. *South's Sermons.*  
O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,  
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*  
**SICKLEMAN**. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.  
**SICKLER**. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.  
You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,  
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Sandys.*  
**SICKLINESS**. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] Disposition to sickness; habi-  
tual disease.  
Impute  
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shaksp. R. II.*

## SID

- Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness  
of the several years. *Graunt.*  
**SICKLY**. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.  
We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,  
Which in his death were perfect. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
**SICKLY**. *adj.* [from *sick*.]  
1. Not healthy; not found; not well; somewhat disordered.  
I'm fall'n out with more headier will,  
To take the indispo'd and *sickly* fit  
For the found man. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;  
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,  
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,  
And early cocks have fann'd me away. *Dryden.*  
Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,  
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*  
Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask  
one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Greuv.*  
There affection, with a *sickly* mien,  
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;  
Practis'd to lip, and hang the head aside,  
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*  
When on my *sickly* couch I lay,  
Impatient both of night and day,  
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*  
2. Faint; weak; languid.  
To animate the doubtful fight,  
Namur in vain expects that ray;  
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light  
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*  
To **SICKLY**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased;  
to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.  
The native hue of resolution  
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
**SICKNESS**. *n. f.* [from *sick*.]  
1. State of being diseased.  
I do lament the *sickness* of the kings,  
As loth to lose him. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
2. Disease; malady.  
My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,  
My numbers less'n'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*. *Mat.*  
When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean  
every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*  
Trust not too much your now refills charms;  
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*  
3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.  
**SIDE**. *n. f.* [*sidus*, Saxon; *side*, Dutch.]  
1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.  
When two boars with rankling malice meet,  
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*  
The clamour much,  
Ere the soft fearful people to the flood  
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*  
2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.  
The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side*  
and on the other. *Ex. xxxii. 15.*  
The force of these outward streams might well enough  
serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its  
*sides* would equiperate. *Wilkins.*  
3. The right or left.  
4. Margin; edge; verge.  
Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*  
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Rescramen.*  
Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;  
For now the flowing tide  
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*  
The temple of Diana chaste,  
A sylvan scene, with various greens was drawn,  
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*  
I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands  
upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addis.*  
5. Any kind of local respect.  
They looking back, all the eastern *side* beheld  
Of Paradise. *Milton.*  
If our substance be indeed divine,  
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst  
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*  
6. Party; interest; faction; sect.  
To take the widow,  
Exasperates, nakes mad her sister Goneril;  
And hardly shall I carry out my *sides*,  
Her husband being alive. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Their weapons only  
Seem'd on our *sides*; but for their spirits and souls,  
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,  
As fish are in a pond. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of  
grace. *Spenser.*

## SID

- Men he always took to be  
His friends, and dogs his enemy;  
Who never so much hurt had done him,  
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hadilras.*  
In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on  
Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*  
That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the  
esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addis.*  
Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,  
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*  
Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:  
Fondly we think we honour merit then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*  
He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,  
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;  
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,  
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*  
7. Any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another.  
It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.  
There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and  
wounded on both *sides*. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The plague is not easily received by such as continually are  
about them that have it: on the other *side*, the plague taketh  
soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*  
I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased  
with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my rea-  
son tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just  
as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*  
My secret wishes would my choice decide;  
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*  
It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth  
universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Two nations still pursue'd  
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute  
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*  
**SIDE**. *adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct;  
being on either *side*.  
They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference,  
that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hacker.*  
Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and  
on the upper door post of the houses. *Ex. xii. 7.*  
People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprise,  
than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*  
One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*  
The parts of water, being easily separable from each other,  
will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the  
approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*  
What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel  
them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremen-  
dous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a fall-  
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unex-  
pected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter  
but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions,  
which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*  
To **SIDE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage  
in a faction.  
Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*  
In his behalf. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there  
be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and  
balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*  
As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours  
fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did  
all who affected novelties adhere to that *side*. *King Charles.*  
Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them,  
require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection  
to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well under-  
stood. *Digby on Bodies.*  
Not yet so dully desperate  
To *side* against ourselves with fate;  
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,  
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hadilras.*  
The princes differ and divide;  
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Graville.*  
It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its  
original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addis.*  
All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*  
Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon  
which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where  
the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*  
The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court,  
will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*  
**SIDEBEARD**. *n. f.* [*side* and *beard*.] The *side* table on which  
conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.  
At a stately *sideboard* by the wine  
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Mit. Paradise Regain'd.*  
No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,  
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*